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CALGARY SCHOOL  
DISTRICT No. 19

— 1911 —

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

1885 1935





CALGARY SCHOOL  
DISTRICT No. 19  
1 8 8 5     -     1 9 3 5

By D. C. BAYNE  
*Secretary-Treasurer of the*  
*Calgary School Board*

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## 1885

*"Where the surge brush rolls in an infinite flood,  
As far as the eye can see,  
Where the strong air works like wine in the blood  
As you ride through flowers to the knee;  
Where the wealth of a world, unfenced, unown,  
Waits always the men who dare,  
And the gallaping hoofs of your unshod dun  
Ring the knell of that old brave Carr."*

## 1935

*"Sing, ye ripening fields of wheat,  
Sing to the breezes passing by,  
Sing your jubilant song and sweet,  
Sing to the earth, the air, the sky."*





*E. J. Chambers*



*P. L. Brooks*



*R. T. Alderman*



**F. E. SPOONER**  
Chairman



*Miss Amelia Turner*



*A. D. Cumming*

# Calgary School Board

1935



*Dr. A. B. Singleton*





# A HISTORY OF THE CALGARY SCHOOLS

1885 - 1935

March 8th, 1935

"That ye may tell it to the generations following"

**T**HAT part of the Province of Alberta lying east of the City of Calgary through which the Bow River flows, was previous to and during the first sixty years of the nineteenth century, inhabited almost altogether by the Blackfoot Indians. They were aggressive warriors and were firmly opposed to any encroachments upon their territory either by their fellow Indians or by the white man. In 1858 part of the Palliser expedition led by Sir James Hector, passed through their territory, and from the latter's journal he indicates that they were jealous of their territorial rights and resented the visits of any travellers from the outside. Twenty-seven years later under their Chief, Crowfoot, and under the wise counsel of the Rev. Futher Laeombe, they remained loyal to the Canadian Government and did not join the rebellion of 1885, known as the Second Riel Rebellion. This action on the part of Chief Crowfoot and his braves meant a great deal to the then residents of Calgary, for had the Blackfeet joined the rebel forces, the outcome might have been very serious to the people living in the Calgary settlement.

In 1862 the Rev. George McDougall, a Methodist Clergyman, came to this district, and the next year he established a mission among the Stoney Indians at Morley on the Bow River, about forty-five miles west of the site of the present City of Calgary. His eldest son, the Rev. John, carried on the missionary work begun by his father and became famous throughout the West for his labors among the Indians. David, the second son, conducted a trading post at Morley and engaged in ranching on an extensive scale. Both sons lived until a few years ago. Mrs. David McDougall came to the Province in 1871, and Mrs. John in 1872. Both these ladies now reside in Calgary, and one of our large schools

Shopping scene  
on "English Avenue,"  
now "English Avenue,"  
Calgary, Alberta,  
in the early 1900's





The early commercial grade of the C.P.R. and the "main" of Calgary, east of the Elbow River, when the railway reached that point early in August, 1883.

has been named in honor of this pioneer family.

In 1873 the North West Mounted Police were organized by the Dominion Government,

and during the summer of 1874 a detachment rode from near Emerson, Manitoba, to Fort Macleod, Alberta, where the headquarters for the force in Southern Alberta was established. In the following year, namely 1875, a small detachment of which the late G. C. King, for years postmaster of Calgary, was a member, crossed the Bow River from the north and established the beginnings of Fort Calgary. It was first suggested that the settlement be called Fort Briscois after the local officer in charge, but Commissioner Macleod recommended the name "Calgary" after his birthplace in Scotland, and so the future city was officially named in 1876. The early settlement was located east of the Elbow River, but with the coming of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1883, and the placing of the station upon its present site, most of the people moved west of the Elbow, and Stephen Avenue, now Eighth Avenue, became the main street of the town.

From 1870 to about 1900 the prairie contiguous to Calgary, in fact, the whole of Southern Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan, was transformed from the rangeland of the Indians and buffalo to that of the cattlemen. The buffalo had practically disappeared by 1885. Following 1900 or a little previous to this date, a further transformation began, and the rangeland was usurped by the farmer. Word had gone forth that wheat could be grown on the range, and the invasion from the United States, Great Britain and Ireland and other European countries both North and South began. In 1901 Alberta had a population of barely 75,000; in 1911 the Dominion census showed a population of 375,000, which increased to 590,000 by 1921 and to 732,000 by 1931. Old trails were obliterated by the plow and the barbed wire fence forced travel into the road allowances set up by section lines. A few years later the horse and the horse-drawn vehicles began to disappear from the highways, and in their place have come the motor car, the motor bus and the motor truck. Of course some ranches still remain in Southern Alberta and the Calgary Stampede attempts to portray the days when the horse was king and the rangeland was unfenced, but the open prairie of the seventies and eighties is gone and the country is now dotted with towns and villages whose grain elevators reach to the sky. Calgary, in the early days a famous centre of the ranching

Calgary First  
School 1884



industry is now the chief industrial and commercial centre of Southern Alberta and the largest city on the main line of the C.P.R. between Winnipeg and Vancouver. The city whose population is now over eighty thousand is situated on the Bow River at its junction with the elbow about fifty-five miles east of the eastern base of the main chain of the Rocky Mountains. The country between the city and the mountains is known as the foothill country. This is Pauline Johnson's description:

'Foot-hills to the Rockies rising,  
Brown, in blue and green  
When Alberta's sunlight drifting  
Over leagues between

The mountains with their snow-capped peaks are partly visible from the city and the foothills and the Rockies themselves assume a shades of color an expression according to the hour of the day and the colour of the weather. To the east of the city, the prairie stretches far across broad valleys. Somewhere across Calgary. The City of the Foothills.

Voluntarism in leave follows in the wake of settlement throughout the country and the development of the Calgary sewer system has kept pace with the increase in the city's population. The following figures reflect the growth of the Calgary schools during the last fifty years.

	1885	1935
Number of Teachers	1	426
Enrollment Public and High	5	16,819
Current Expenditure	\$1,100	\$1,274,330.00
Assets	20	8,917,520.00
Liabilities	N/A	3,418,533.33

The Calgary School District No. 19 was established by order of the Executive Council of the North-West Territories on March 2nd, 1885. Before that date, however, in 1883 and 1884 a school operation, by the parents of the few children residing in the village and supported by public subscription had been conducted first by Mr. J. W. Costello, former of Ex-Mayor M. C. Costello and afterwards by Mr. S. Spencer Douglas. The first school building still stands in the corner of 9th Avenue and 5th Street East. Mr. Costello was about twelve years and the school was started largely through the efforts of the James Walker who was also responsible for circulating the petition to have the Calgary School District established in 1885. (C) Walker who came



Two Members of Calgary's  
First School Board 194c  
James A. Leachland Stephen W. Jansen



west with the first detachment of the Mounted Police took a leading part in school affairs in the city and was a member of the Board for fourteen years and its chairman for six years. (The first election for school trustees was held on April 11th 1885 and the following were chosen: Stephen N. Jarrett, J. A. Longhead and C. W. Peterson. Mr. Jarrett was

applied to the interval  $M$  (Lagreed to occur) and  $M$  (Petersen's report).

The premises on 8th Avenue were provided free of charge to the growing school population and a home parochial mission by long use by the U. S. Freedmen, in what a nest of the U. S. yet had, on the north side of 8th Avenue was rented for school purposes. The two rooms during the fall term of 1885 contained about seventy pupils. Mr. Douglas was the first teacher after the organization of the school. About 1884 the late Rev. Mother Mary with Mother Augustine and two teaching sisters opened a parochial on 18th Avenue on the site of the School of the Holy Child as a private school where many of the children of every denomination attended.

Mr. J. B. King succeeded Mr. Douglas as principal. In the same year the Rev. J. M. McLean of McHenry County was engaged at Fairmount to inspect the Village Schools for the North-West Territory, and to send a paper that both supports that it has been raised to Mr. Frazee's village. One state of town Mr. McLean's report reads: "A half-day's tour persuades the superintendent of school to make good, even to some of our children who were going on a should feel glad to see a report. During this year our first report was changed in few of the details, we lay out the rate of assessment for second purposes was set at five cents for each child in school, and most of the principal issues of the year problems in connection with the school board of today. For instance, we find distribution of reference to fees for our residents, the best of repeaters and a resolution in reference to late books kept by students. This resolution allowed the purchasing of a reference book, asking for the cooperation of the parents in seeing that their children went to school at reasonable hours.

Unfortunately, the registers of the first five years are not to be found, but some of the papers then attached are still residents of this

First Teacher  
J. W. Laidlaw



city among them, being Mrs. G. T. C. Robinson, Mrs. J. T. Macdonald, Mrs. W. Torres and Mrs. J. A. Peirce formerly Miss Lou McNeil. The first record of a gold medal being given as a prize was during 1886 when Mr. James Linton, affectionately known as Jimmy, offered a gold medal for the highest proficiency attained by any pupil of the school. This medal was won by Miss McNeil. In the first register kept by Mr. Douglas, names of twelve girls and thirteen were Male and Bertie VanWart, now Mrs. J. T. Macdonald, and Mrs. G. T. C. Robinson. Mr. R. L. Barker, the present Attendance Officer, who has served the Board in various capacities since 1895, was the pupil of the first senior department and has been a witness for the last fifty years of the development of the schools of this city.

In 1887 the accommodation in the Peirce building was so over-crowded that it was necessary to erect a new school at Fort York which was considered large enough to care for the school up to that time. The building was completed in November of 1887 in Central School grounds, 1st Street West near 4th Avenue and in that year Miss Douglas, now Mrs. A. A. Chidgwick, came from Fredericton, N.B. She was engaged as teacher of the primary department. Three more teachers were engaged for the full term of 1887. In January, 1888, Mr. James Short succeeded Mr. Doug as principal. In the summer of that year the first two high school

departments, a two North West Territories were begun, one under Mr. Short at Calgary, the other at Regina about the same time. Mr. Short was connected with the schools of this city continuously from 1888 up to 1914, first as a teacher, then as secretary, and later as a member of the Board of which he was chairman in the years 1908 and 1909. On Mr. Short's resignation as principal in 1892 to take up the study and practice of law, Mr. D. P. McNeil who was Superintendent of Education for Saskatchewan in 1891 and 1892, became principal. When he became Registrar six years later, Mr. J. P. Boyce, Inspector of Schools until 1924 and now in charge in Toronto, was appointed principal to be followed by Mr. J. A. Johnston after whose time



First Teacher after the  
Incorporation of the District  
of Regina  
J. A. Johnston

the work was a desideratum for the high schools departments. By the year 1903 there were 1,020 pupils enrolled in the public schools and 17 in the high schools. In that year Mr. H. A. Smith, at that time principal of the high school in Mt. H. R. Park, was designated as Schools at Vernon, was made principal of the public schools.

The principals of the various high schools have been as follows:

Mr. James Ringer	Dr. W. G. Carpenter	Mr. A. H. Carr
Mr. D. P. Yeager	Mr. T. K. A. Smith	Mr. J. H. Carr
Mr. J. F. Boyce	Mr. F. W. Farnum	Mr. G. Chas. C.
Mr. J. R. Johnson	Mr. G. R. Jones	Commercial
Mr. H. A. Ringer	Dr. J. M. H. Smith	Mr. J. H. Ringer
Mr. J. A. Smith	Mr. W. A. Anderson	Technical
Mr. A. C. Newman	Mr. F. D. Wain	

Misses M. A. Hovum, H. P. Hovum, A. K. Hovum, W. A. Hovum and Ringer are the present principals.

The present supervisors are:

Miss M. A. Hovum, B.S., Supervisor of Home Economics  
 Cos. J. E. Hovum, Supervisor of Manual Training  
 Carl A. H. Ferguson, Supervisor of Physical Training  
 Carl H. Hovum, Supervisor of Music

The next change in the administration was made in 1906, when after the organization of the Governors of Vermont and New Hampshire, A. M. Scott, B.A., Ph.D., was called from a professorship in the University of New Brunswick to accept the new position. The first appointment of the kind in the high schools in Vermont was in 1906, when Mr. A. M. Scott, formerly Inspector of Schools in the province of Ontario, was called to New Brunswick as Assistant Superintendent of Schools. In November 1906, Dr. Scott was appointed as Superintendent of High Schools and Director of Technical Work in the State. He has since assumed the duties of Superintendent of Public Schools.

The next principal was appointed in 1907, Mr. W. L. Foster, the present principal of State Junior School, who joined the staff in 1907. Mr. T. K. A. Smith, the first high school principal having joined the staff in 1910. Each of these gentlemen was awarded the

King's Medal on the reiteration of the King's Jubilee on May 6th 1935. Miss Rachel J. Cairns who taught, alone school in this city from 1900 to 1933, and Miss Esther Martin who taught public school from 1908 to 1935 and who was principal of Baldwin School for several years, also received these medals. These two ladies gave exceptional service in the schools of this city and they will be remembered with kindness and respect by the many pupils who came under their influence throughout the years. The following lady teachers have recently returned from the public school staff after years of faithful and distinguished service in the

From Inspector  
 Ben John MacLean  
 of Montreal



Calgary First High School



educational work of this city. Miss J. McCall, Miss J. Calder, Miss B. McMartin, Miss A. L. Huff and Miss J. Parrott. We append to this statement a list of the names of the chairman, members and secretary-treasurers of the Calgary School Board from 1884 to 1911, as well as a list showing the number of pupils and the number of teachers from 1892 to 1911, and the names of the principals of each of our schools for the year ending June 30, 1911.

The Provincial Government in 1906 purchased the present McDougall School, a Normal School, and was so doing up to 1912 when it was purchased by the Calgary School Board for use as a primary school and was renamed the McDougall Junior High School. The latter was the former institution and now endeavoring to merge the Normal School and the Provincial Institute of Technology and Agriculture, cost of approximately \$1,400,000. The Normal School has accommodations for 450 students and the Institute has accommodations for 800 in the way of desks, with further arrangement for long and classes of 100 pupils and a gymnasium has frequently exceeded 2,000. Dr. E. W. Coffey is principal of the Normal School and Dr. W. G. Carpenter is principal of the Institute. Albert Ross, College Instructor, is Principal and affiliated with the Pennsylvania University, some considerable work done in the public work takes the form of the best facilities in the University. Dr. W. G. Coffey is the principal. There are seven separate schools in the city and the Separate School Districts, complete organization of its own with a total attendance primary and high school approximately 1,500.

In 1911 the boundaries of the Calgary School District No. 19 were extended to include the territory then known as the Crescent Heights School District No. 1708, the Nose Creek School District No. 443, and the West Calgary School District No. 200. The present area of the district is approximately forty square miles.

This school organization of 1911, after 120 years has developed in keeping with the times and as kept pace with the modern trends of education. Music, Physical Training, Health Services, Manual Training, Domestic Science, Commercial Training, Technical Training, classes for gifted pupils and night saving classes have been introduced into the



James Shaw  
Principal, Victoria  
Technical High School

In the year 1935 we have a fully equipped Technical High School, and a Commercial High School as well as three Junior High Schools which include the work in Grades VII, VIII and IX. In 1914 the Victoria Pre-vocational School was established for pupils of thirteen years of age and over in which school half time was spent on academic subjects and half time on industrial subjects. In 1930 this school was moved to the Western Canada grounds and its technical work is taken up in the Technical High School while its academic work is carried on in the old Western Canada school building. The commercial work was established as a separate

branch in the year 1917 and the Technical High School was inaugurated in September, 1927. Under the new organization for 1935-36 to 1935-36 the Victoria High School is present in charge of Physical Training and has been replaced by the Victoria Technical High School as headmaster and supervisor of Physical Training since 1910. The average monthly enrolment at the Victoria high schools for the year ending June 30th 1935 was as follows: Academic 2,946 (enrolment in Technical 48). Total 3,081.

In the fifty years during which the Calgary Schools have been in operation the school population of the city has grown from 15,000 in 1884 to 42,000 in 1935. The number of teachers has grown from 15 in 1884 to 1,100 in 1935. The number of schools has grown from 10 in 1884 to 100 in 1935. The number of schools has grown from 10 in 1884 to 100 in 1935. The number of schools has grown from 10 in 1884 to 100 in 1935.

Mr. W. A. Branton has been the Building Superintendent of the Board since 1920, and has been responsible for the architectural work and the supervision of the building of all of our modern schools. He has been employed by the Board in different capacities since 1911 with the exception of the war period when he served overseas.

There are many names both of trustees and of teachers not included in this brief review that are worthy of mention in connection with the development of the Calgary Schools, but our space is too limited to record their work. Our system of school organization and government is a commendable one.



Colonel James Weller  
Member of the Board  
for Parents' Union





## Chairmen of the Calgary School Board



1885	STEPHEN W. BARNETT
1886-1887	S. J. HOOD
1888-1889	JAMES REILLY
1891-1892	P. MCCARTHY
1893-1894	JAMES MUIR
1895	A. ALLEN
1896-1900	COL. JAMIES WALKER
1901-1903	A. L. CASERD
1904-1905	R. J. HAYES, M.P.
1907	E. H. CHAMBERLAIN
1908-1909	JAMES SMITH
1910-1911	H. A. SINNOTT
1912	F. W. HARRIS
1913	COL. JAMES WALKER
1914	S. Y. TAYLOR
1915	J. T. McDONALD
1916	DR. G. W. KERRY
1917	W. M. DAVIDSON
1918-1919	H. A. SINNOTT
1920	F. B. SILWOOD
1921	MRS. A. E. LANFORD
1922	H. A. SINNOTT
1923	R. B. GALE
1924-1925	F. B. SILWOOD
1926-1928	T. R. RILEY
1929-1933	F. E. HUGHES
1934	MRS. A. TURNER
1935	P. E. SPENCER

# Trustees of the Calgary School District



1885	PETERSON, C. W.	1914-1915	MCCNEIL, J. C.
1885-1886	JAMES STEVENSON	1914-1917	POWELL, MISS A. G.
1886-1886	LOOMER, JAMES A.	1915-1917	KERRY, DR. G. W.
1886-1887	HOGG, R.	1818	} ROSS, ALEX
1887	WATSON, CHAS.	1917-1918	
1887-1888	COLLINS, HENRY	1918-1918	DATIDSON, W. M.
888-891	SMITH, J.	1918	BRUCE, DR. J. H.
888-890	LUCAS, A.	1918	SHAW, J. T.
1889-89	LAFORTY, DR. J. D.	1918-1917	NIMMO, A. B.
1889-1892	MCCARTHY, PETER	1918-1917	BRADSHAW, DR. W. E.
1890-1892	MURPHY, ALEX	1918-1921	} LAMONT, MISS A. E.
1891-1892	JAMES, H. A.	1921-1925	
1892-1894	MUIR, JAMES	1918-1926	SILVERMAN, F. E.
1892-1893	MCKIN, H. G.	1918-1919	DAWSON, A. E.
1893-1894	TOPP, F. G.	1918-1919	GARDNER, W. A.
1893-1894	SMITH, I. BRUCE	1919-1921	CHAM, MISS G. B.
1894-1895	ALLAN, A.	1919-1920	JOHNSON, L. L.
1895-1899	CHURCH, W. H.	1920-1923	GALT, H. B.
1895-1896		1920-1921	WATSON, H.
1902-1903	} WALKER, JAMES	1921-1924	CARSON, MISS M.
1903-1904		1921-1923	WOODMAN, MISS L. C.
1904-1895	MCCOMB, S.	1923-1926	SILVERMAN, G.
1905-1896	JOHNSON, H. D.	1923-1924	MAGILL, DR. V. H.
1896-1897	LINDSAY, DR. N. J.	1923-1929	SMITH, T. B.
1896-1899	} MCKENZIE, J. A.	1923	GALT, MISS A.
1898-1898		1923-1929	NOTCHMAN, J. B.
1897-1901	CAMPBELL, A. L.	1924	LAWSON, DR. F. E.
1898-1901	PARKER, W. M.	1925-1927	} HINGSTON, DR. A. B.
1900-1901	BERNARD, J. E.	1926-1928	
1901-1904	HITCHCOCK, H. J.	1928-1928	TURNER, MISS A.
1901-1902	O'BRIEN, DR. R. R.	1928-1928	TURNER, W. E.
1902-1904	} JONES, C. T.	1928-1928	HINDSLEY, MISS N.
1902-1904		1928-1928	PATRICK, DR. O. H.
1906-1906	LYNCHWOOD, T.	1928-1928	STOCKER, F. E.
1906-1907	LOWE, C. F.	1928-1928	MCARD, J. D.
1906-1906	SMITH, J.	1928-1928	SMITH, W. G.
1906-1907	CRANDALL, E. H.	1928-1928	HOWARD, W. F.
1908-1912	} BRYANT, J. A.	1928-1928	BRADSHAW, MISS A. T.
1917-1922		1928-1928	BRAD, E. H.
1909-1911	MASON, F. W.	1928-1928	ALDERMAN, H. T.
1913	} NEWCOMB, A. C.	1928-1928	CHAMBERS, E. J.
1924-1927		1928-1928	BRADSHAW, P. L.
1928-1928	TAYLOR, G. Y.	1928-1928	CUMMINS, A. G.
1918-1918	MCDONALD, J. T.		

## Secretary-Treasurers of the Calgary School Board



1885	.	PETERSON, C. W., <i>Secretary</i>
1885-1886		LOUGHEED, J. A., <i>Treasurer</i>
1886	.	JARRETS, S. N., <i>Secretary</i>
1887		WATSON, C., <i>Secretary</i>
1887-1888		CUMMINS, H., <i>Treasurer</i>
1888		LUCAS, A., <i>Secretary</i>
1889		LAFRANCO, J. D., <i>Secretary-Treasurer</i>
1890		SMITH, J., <i>Secretary-Treasurer</i>
1891		SMITH, J., <i>Secretary-Treasurer</i>
1891		JAMES, R. A., <i>Secretary-Treasurer</i>
1892		TURNER, V. H., <i>Secretary-Treasurer</i>
1893-1904	.	SMITH, J., <i>Secretary-Treasurer</i>
1905-1910		WATSON, W. L., <i>Secretary-Treasurer</i>
1911, 1912		JEWETT, A. T., <i>Secretary-Treasurer</i>
1919 Aug. 1920		HANNA, J. H., <i>Secretary-Treasurer</i>
Aug. 1920 to date		BAYNE, Th. C., <i>Secretary-Treasurer</i>

# Growth of Calgary Schools



Year	PUPILS			TEACHERS			
	Public	High	Total	Public	High	Specials	Total
1882	305	22	327	7	1		8
883	420	50	470	9	1		9
1884	473	58	532	8	2		10
1885	481	59	540	8	2		10
1886	480	48	528	8	2		10
1887	528	62	590	8	2		10
888	559	41	600	8	2		10
1889	604	68	672	10	2		12
1900	674	65	739	11	2		13
1891	777	63	840	12	3		14
902	827	74	901	13	3		16
1903	930	79	1,009	19	2		21
1904	1,184	81	1,265	20	3		23
1905	1,492	70	1,562	24	3		26
906	1,531	72	1,603	31	3		34
1907	1,590	74	1,664	3	4		43
908	2,048	101	2,149	53	5		58
1909	2,262	146	2,408	61	6		67
1910	2,638	200	2,838	79	7		86
1911	3,760	230	4,010	160	9		169
1912	4,900	274	5,174	196	12	0	208
1913	6,043	328	6,371	224	17	15	256
1914	7,021	440	7,461	249	7	22	278
1915	7,999	404	8,403	263	24	29	316
1916	7,471	473	7,944	281	23	29	333
1917	7,960	754	8,714	290	26	23	339
1918	8,242	870	9,112	303	30	23	356
1919	8,150	1,018	9,168	270	24	26	320
1920	9,216	1,079	10,295	331	27	31	389
1921	10,297	1,203	11,500	372	41	31	444
1922	10,840	1,414	12,254	392	43	31	466
1923	10,547	1,532	12,079	397	53	0	450
1924	10,074	1,803	11,877	394	54	16	464
1925	10,889	1,901	12,790	393	54	17	464
1926	11,770	2,022	13,792	374	54	13	441
1927	11,408	2,101	13,509	387	60	20	467
1928	11,092	2,214	13,306	397	70	29	496
1929	11,993	2,332	14,325	379	87	31	497
1930	12,067	2,400	14,467	374	94	33	499
1931	11,811	2,341	14,152	368	111	31	510
1932	11,751	2,722	14,473	399	118	32	549
1933	1,274	2,913	4,187	289	112	34	435
1934	11,900	2,999	14,899	383	109	32	524

NOTE.—Up to 1906 the figures given are based on the total yearly enrolment, and from that time the figures are based on the average monthly enrolment.

# Principals of the Calgary Schools

For the Year ending June 30th, 1935

PRINCIPAL	SCHOOL
E. B. MacGREGOR . . . . .	Alexander
Mrs E. H. GALT—on leave . . . . .	
B. C. STORCKET . . . . .	
Mrs M. M. BROCK . . . . .	
P. J. KENNEDY, B.A. . . . .	
G. H. LUND . . . . .	Barron
D. NASTON . . . . .	Bankview
Mrs W. HENDERSON . . . . .	Belfast
A. F. REED . . . . .	Box View
R. L. HARVEY . . . . .	Brigholund
F. SPELMAN . . . . .	Central Bangalow
F. PARKER . . . . .	Cliff Bangalow
K. B. WICKLEIGH . . . . .	Colonel Walker
Mrs B. McMARTIN . . . . .	Connaught
Mrs M. A. RATE . . . . .	Earl Grey
Mrs M. McKIMSON . . . . .	Elbow Park
B. L. COOK . . . . .	Erbes
C. A. RICHMONDS . . . . .	Glenbury
W. S. WERN, B.A. . . . .	Gran. Trunk
Mrs L. M. CHURLOW . . . . .	Haddon
Mrs J. A. E. NORTON . . . . .	Hillhurst
Miss J. PARSON . . . . .	King George
M. W. BROCK . . . . .	Manchester
C. E. LEVANS, B.A. . . . .	Monta Park
B. D. MILES . . . . .	Millican
J. J. SOUTER . . . . .	Mount Royal
Mrs G. MacLEOD . . . . .	McDougal
C. S. McHAT . . . . .	Norma Practice
Mrs V. KEITH . . . . .	North Calgary
M. FRECKMAN . . . . .	North Mt Pleasant
F. C. WARD . . . . .	Ogden
W. H. FOSTER . . . . .	Parkhill
C. S. SCHOLAR . . . . .	Rumay
Miss J. GOFFLOCK . . . . .	Riverwood
Mrs K. E. COOPER . . . . .	Stanley Jones
Miss L. HUGHES . . . . .	Summit
Mrs L. LYMAN . . . . .	Summit Cottage
A. W. VANVOLKENSEN . . . . .	Sunnyside Bangalow
A. FLORENCE . . . . .	Sunnyside Cottage
H. D. CARTWRIGHT, B.A. . . . .	Tuxedo Park Bangalow
J. W. YING, B.A. . . . .	Victoria
H. E. McPAUL . . . . .	King Edward Junior High
Dr. J. M. HUTCHINGS . . . . .	Ridgway Park Junior High
W. ASHMEAD, B.A. . . . .	Riverside Junior High
F. D. WERN, B.A. . . . .	Valwood High (4 years)
T. E. A. STANLEY, B.A. . . . .	Central High
G. CHOW, B.A. . . . .	Crescent Heights High
J. T. BARR . . . . .	East Calgary High
	Western Canada High
	Commercial High
	Preventational and Technical High



East Over Public School

*The following address was delivered over the radio March 31, 1935, to the school children of the city by Joseph P. Shaw, B. C., on the occasion of the Fifteenth Anniversary of the establishment of the Calgary School District. Mr. Shaw was a student, a teacher and a trustee of the Calgary Schools.*

**I** AM greatly pleased in having this opportunity of speaking to the boys and girls and youth attending our Calgary schools today.

Today marks the golden jubilee of Calgary's schools. 50 years ago the pioneers of this city opened its first public school and so, while we all young and old, like pay our respect to those men and women who half a century ago pioneered a educational work, and began the task of providing the splendid system, filled with an opportunity which we all enjoy and of which we have been the beneficiaries throughout the years between.

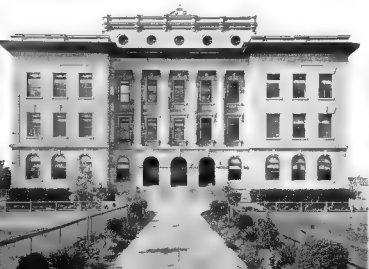
Measured by almost any standard, 50 years is a long time. In the life of a person it represents almost all his working and worthwhile years. To our nation, Canada, it represents a solid period of heritage

together cover great territory. The first at least the second of our three sub-populations, if not the other, represents a great cultural group.

To the City of Calgary that span of years is a little longer, but it is 1887 when Calgary first took on a new shape. There were only about 30,000 people in the territory now included in the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the rest of North West Territories were not too much less. But not centuries, within the walls of the City of Calgary, Calgary in 1887 was only a struggling hamlet with a future more less than a 500 acre site no other than a flag station on the newly completed Canadian Pacific Railway with most of the small population consisting of between 100 and 200 men and women. Calgary, the place that P.C.P.R. chose in its present location was, however, already commencing to pull westward.

The North Hill or Crescent Heights as we now know it was just a large plain. No one, viz. there. For years following small portions of it were cropped to oats, these crops reaching to the very brow of the hill. It is doubtful if at this time any other prominent feature

McDonnell-Peter School







Kalamazoo Public Schools



Interior View - Room 72, Grand High School

of the Bow River as one can sit, feet across, there being no traffic bridges. No residents lived south of the C.P.R. tracks, and now the road thickly settles part of it. As we know of time immemorial, it was a quarter section west of 44th Street West and south of 17th Avenue. For years following the construction of building on this south side was one as now, no general houses situated on the hillside of the present Mount Royal. In short, the large ten storey main building for Calgary residents was a great improvement on Calgary, one more piece. At that time, the practical reason of people coming in and going out was a new way. It was just after this period the old fashioned four horse stage coaches began traveling between Calgary and Edmonton. A try to be north now taking a rocky horse-drawn rail trip took four days. It was not until 1871 that the way was up to Edmonton was complete. In the present era, when the Mackay was not finished until a year or so after that. There were no need the road and other means of travel, and now a way to reach a railway city. Who could have expected that in fifty years Calgary would reach its present size and importance with its lots stacked for sale above old Indian graves. Into such a scattered population



First Room, Torkston High School

settlement came the first private school. The little frame one room school was located on 4th Avenue East just west of its intersection with 4th Street East. The little frame building, shown in our photos, and managed to survive despite its years. It has been happy to stand through the intervening time. Perhaps you saw its past reding as the meeting place of a local school house. It has been occupied as a Chinese laundry. It had little heating equipment, but a story of survival as it has watched the progression of time succeeding years. One time we saw from across the street the second in its burning. Can I would like the way to go to get a better picture of that private school set in these perceptive surroundings. Little if any equipment except a little black board, some chalk and perhaps a suggestion of a string. I believe rubber stamps are now too. Perhaps some of you recall. There were no desks, but desks for those boys and girls as now, but no were seated on long benches, modern ones, each with a long desk, also benches in front in which every child, with a finger, saw fat a bench would have to impress itself. The school was heated in cold weather with a box stove stoked with wood and when it snowed, the children sitting nearest the stove cooking with the heat all those further away probably shivered. It may just be that the children's fat faces were steaming the while they were freezing their backs. There was no means of getting fresh air into the room except through round holes in windows. Crevices here and there in the walls. A bucket of water obtained from a nearby well gave rise to the drinking supply, which was kept up with the ordinary dipper. The pupils' equipment consisted of a pencil case, or box given to school, and a two faced slate with a pencil, the slate being cleaned when found necessary.

from time to time in a way that differed according to the individual taste of the page. The paper exercise books, now in use, were reserved for special purposes only. In those days the village was frequented by up to a dozen or so black slaves, and I have no doubt that sometimes they pecked in through the school windows and wondered what strange ideas the white people had in sending their children to such a place for so many hours each day. I do not question, but that the children themselves were in a while also wondering way. The Indian children as you may know, spent all their waking hours out of doors, riding horses, shooting with bow and arrows and playing all day. They did not have to be lathered with school. School being over at four o'clock as now, the children in the winter months especially, went to berrying or food gathering of course no street cars or automobiles. It has been kept in our memory too long on the road home, they might be overtaken by darkness, there being no street lights at that time.

Home to the boys and girls of that day was greatly different to yours today. Then, there were no electric lights to see or shine by. The candle lamp was used entirely and cast its own glow and terrible light only a short distance. The moon under electric light but only just peer over the horizon and was by no means as conspicuous even in large numbers. I suppose very few city children would know how to find a candle lamp or trim its wick or clean the chimney. In that time, 50 years ago, no house had a gas lamp, no radio. Neither of these new conveniences every home had yet had. Sewers were not open. At that time one could not turn a tap in the house and get water. Water was drawn from wells in the back yard. It was one of the sons, even chores consisted of filling the water pails again so the morning's needs. Bathing was there was no such. Baths were usually taken by pouring heated water into the family wash tub or a bathtub, night and then with a towel blind as you could get into it and siting one's self into the tub.

In those far off days people in Calgary had a little to amuse them. Life in a every pioneer settlement was usually continuous and unending struggle and work with only the occasional intermission of rest of Sunday. There was one odd fast and thereby where less talked or played their art. Movies as we now know them were not a possibility. Thanks to the movies, the world today is just in our doorstep but it was different then. There was then no public library with its hosts of good books, no Y M C A and no Y W C A, no secret or guide organizations.

You may think that boys and girls then had a pretty dull time. But that is not so. They had to rely on their own efforts for their games and amusements and I imagine they all had a very happy time.

What a striking contrast between those days, now so far away, and the present Calgary, then a little struggling scattered village set in a

woodenness. Looking over modern corner ones, now an up-to-date City of 80,000 people with modern buildings and houses, paved streets, electric lights, and street cars. From one I furnished and nearly equipped with a school room I using twelve pupils and one teacher it is naturally added to the numerous sporadically equipped schools with every modern convenience and comfort well heated, thoroughly and scientifically ventilated, attended not by twelve but by over 16,000 pupils and taught not by one teacher but by 426 at the present time. With one single high school pupil in 1883, now we require one high school student out of 4,000.

Like the Calgary school pupil of 50 years ago who was pretty much restricted to the study of the three R's (reading, writing and arithmetic) the student of our City today has the advantage of manual training and domestic science training and he can now if he wishes attend any one of numerous schools devoted to High School training, vocational training, technical training or commercial training or even a night school, all equipped to efficiently carry on educational work according to the needs and capacities of the students.

And then too the finer arts are not forgotten today. Every student going through our Calgary schools secures at least some elementary knowledge in music and art.

I am sure you who are now listening at your schools to my words, hearing them through the voices of a large school, academically of 50 years ago, can realize the striking contrast of our times and of our schools with those of half a century ago. There are often now a very few and minor disadvantages. For example since Mr. R. L. Barker became the school attendance officer, money has become a lost art. I hope he is not listening to me.

Yet the boys and girls and youth of Calgary have inherited the use of all these good things, and in fact more besides. All these modern facilities equipped with the skill and trained efforts of your teachers are all available for your use and benefit to fit you for your life work and to prepare you to live a full and useful life, a life not only of pleasure and satisfaction to yourself but of even greater importance of service to others and to the community in which you may live. I have said something about the very modern changes which have taken place especially in providing our school buildings and equipment. But I would like to say while such things are desirable and necessary they are not the only or indeed the important thing. Many of the men and women who made the greatest contributions to the world did not enjoy the benefits of modern and up to the minute schools such as Calgary provides. Abraham Lincoln for example knew only a little log school house and that but for a short time.



Of much greater and lasting importance in every school is the teacher. In this respect Calgary has been fortunate in other ways and you are all particularly fortunate today. We cannot leave this topic without paying an honorable tribute of respect and admiration to that most of noble men and women who have spent so far the best of their lives in the cause of education in our City. As Superintendent Weimer has told you I years ago, personally enjoyed the privilege of being a pupil in the public and high schools of this City just the same as yourselves. As I think back over the years I realize more fully the debt I owe to several former Calgary teachers, to Miss Foster and to Miss McPhail to Mr. D. P. McCallum to Mr. J. F. Bayne and to a number of others, all of whom gave of their best to this City in its earlier days, gave of their skilled effort at a magnificently rewarded and with out hope of reward to their pupils for the future. It has been a prized opportunity for me in my later years to tell these teachers of other days, of my deep sense of obligation to them. I venture to make this personal reference on a special date to you that I so will give you a clearer picture and a fuller appreciation of our obligation to your highly skilled and trained teachers of today. To the pupil the encouragement of knowledge and the development of his mental seems to be a very tedious and oft times a fruitless task and I have no doubt that among the older pupils many are inclined to wonder if it is worth while continuing when walking out the school walks so many alluring paths attract.

But don't forget that in your school years you have to go to and assist your teachers of the most expert training and knowledge. You should not lightly give up this privilege. It will only be a short time and I urge you leave our schools to fit yourself into some place in the world of affairs. I put the success of your life to a considerable school upon your application to your studies and the habits of study and industry you may develop in school and upon the extent to which you benefit and profit by the training and guidance given by your teachers will largely depend your future welfare and success and your usefulness to the society in which you may live. You cannot resist when day days yourselves these advantages now at your door. When you leave these schools you will walk into a strangely troubled world where just now all things are complicated and topsy turvy and where so far we have been wholly unable to unravel the tangled skein now encompassing a facility the whole social political and economic structure of society. Hence the very great need of your profiting to the fullest extent during your school years.

Many of you I hope I who hear my voice today and others as well, will be in Calgary 50 years from now and be deeply interested and take part in the centenary celebration of our schools in that day. What sort of a City will Calgary then be? Will the change be as striking as in the last 50 years? What will be the kind and character of its schools then? This city and its schools will largely be what you boys and girls make it. Will it be a city then giving shelter and security to an in

and one happy contented and expanding population with material leisure for all and poverty for none? Will the boys and girls of that day find ample and equal opportunity for the fullest physical and mental development in the schools and find in these schools the wisest preparation for useful lives? The answer to these questions will come with you and I hope your answer will be worthy of your generation.

I join I am sure with all other citizens of this significant city in wishing you well in your studies whether in public high or other school studies and in extending to the entire teaching staff of our schools the grateful thanks of the community for the maintenance of all the worthwhile traditions of the past and for the splendid contribution they are making to the Calgary of tomorrow. To teachers and pupils alike may I close with the words of a noted character: "May you all live long and prosper."



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